NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 12.

tings on Lake Superior-Mines and Mining The Cilif-Land Tenures, &c. &c.

LARE SUPERIOR, June 28, 1847. I have bidden adieu to the scenes and the comeasions of the last ten days-to the rock and the avine, the shaft and the shade-I have killed my last Keewensw mosquito-and with the trusty Propeller beneath and above me, her prow this time turned Eastward, a Summer beaven overhead, and her progress aided by light yet favoring airs, am speed-ing back to the region of Culture and Civilization. Brief as my sojourn on the shore of the Great Lake has been, it has not been unfruitful in activity, in bservation, and I trust I may have gained something both of vigor and of knowledge at the cost of ntary weariness and lameness. I have regularly traveled on foot some five to twenty five miles per day (and twenty five in this rugged wilderness is fully equal to thirty-five on good roads)-have visited most of the working and several of the passive Locations on the Point-bave clambered over precipices and groped my way through subterranean drifts, (and I cannot in conscience pronounce the descent or ascent of the rude, muddy, slippery. dubious ladders whereby mines are penetrated pleasant exercise per se)-remitting no effort whereby my knowledge of this region could be extended during the few days of my rambling residence. I have been a patient listener to and comparer of the observations of others, my superiors n local knowledge; and I shall endeavor to place fully and faithfully before the public the results of my inquiries, too happy if these shall contribute in some degree to disabuse the general mind of prevalent errors and aid in securing justice to a most neglected and abused region.

- But first, let me undo an act of personal injustice. In a former letter I spoke in some respects disparagingly of the famous 'Cliff Mine' of the Pittsburgh & Boston Company. Since that letter was written I have given that mine a more thorough examination; and I wish to recall the opision that it is equaled by two others. A hundred others may prove as good, for aught I know, when they come to be as thoroughly opened; but to-day the Ciiff Mine has norival in this region nor in the world. Of the value of its stock, the wisdom of its exterior nanagement, the profit with which it is or may be worked, I say nothing, knowing very little; but as a spectacle-a wonder-a manifestation of the boundless wealth of Nature and the marvelousness of Truth-I never read of its parallel. Such giant masses of pure Copper, often eight or ten feet long. four or five wide end two feet thick, intermingled with rich Ore and occasionally with Native Silver, are exhibited in such profusion nowhere else. They remind you inevitably of the 'Arabian Nights '-I believe I was wrong also in stating that, in work ing into the cliff, a stratum of Conglomerate had been encountered beyond which the vein had not been found. I now understand that the vein has been traced and worked beyond, or rather above. this stratum, which dips moderately northward; so that it is deemed certain that the Conglomerate will prove an impediment only, not a limitation. Enough of this. And now to business

If any man wants a striking example of the slender wisdom and questionable honesty wherewith the world is governed, let him come to Lake Superior. Here is a region abounding in natural wealth and productive capacity-a region which ought by this time to have proved a blessing not only to its inha sitants but to the whole country-which ought now to be largely employing as well as liberally rewarding Labor, and proffering a generous market for the Food of the West and the Fabrics of the East : yet in which there are not to-day five thousand white people, and these not likely to be in creased the present season, and from which not one dollar has as yet been realized by Capital for every ten dollars expended-much of it lost forever. Let me exhibit some of the causes of this :

When public attention began to be seriously at

tracted to the Mineral wealth of this region, and the proximity of population, the extinction of the a boriginal title and the growth of some rude facilities of transportation had rendered it accessible to Industrial enterprise, instead of ordering the lands to be promptly surveyed and sold or allotted to settlers, the Federal Administration put the whole Mineral region in charge of the War Department. by which a 'Mineral Agent,' with a platoon of subordinate leeches on the Treasury, was appointed. force, and the Department began to issue 'Permits' earches for Mineral, each conveying to three miles square, for which, upon the return of the Permit that he had duly run and marked the lines of his 'location,' he was to receive a Lease, giving him, for three years with the privilege of the privile three miles square, for which, upon the return of giving him, for three years with the privilege of two renewals, the exclusive right of mining on said VERMONT.—We learn from the Montpelier

The enormous vices of this system cannot be D. trict. fully realized without some personal acquaintance The Union unites with some other leading private surveys and demarcations of Public Lands question involved in the Wilmot Proviso, if it be if this were a new case, the wrong might be palliated surveys and boundaries are so recent as well as try. Nous verrous ! flagrant-our Courts are still so full of the litigation they inevitably occasion—that there can be no excuse for their renewal by any one pretending to be a Statesman. Not only are such surveys cer-tain to conflict with and overlap each other, but in ity to Stockholders in Corporations, nor meddled with this case numerous locations were made and Leases | their right to vote by proxy. And notwithstanding the granted therefor without any surrey at all! One bue and ery of unconstitutionality and treason, set up location having been made and described, it was by the Loco Focos at the passage of the law of last seseasy to make on paper another and still another, sion in relation to repeal that bounded on the north-east by the north-west corner of the location aready described : 'thence running south three miles, thence west three nce north three miles' [or to the Lake :] thence east to the starting-point aloresaid." this way forty locations might be made in a day, and doubtless were, by men who stood well at Washington but had never seen Lake Superior! Of course, in this game the actual explorers of the Mineral country,—the often poor, illiterate men by Rev. Mr. Chase, J. N. Gloucester and others. who had come here to discover mines and to help work them.-stood no sort of chance. If they took out Permits and set to work faithfully to explore and to locate, some nimble speculator had generally obtained a Lease of the tract they were exploring and was puffing and selling it in the Atlantic cities by the time their exploration was completed. Thus the first explorers were in good part treated, and have either abandoned the country in disgust or remain to be dealt with as intruders and trespassers on the land which they had located and occu- Fuller's Hotel, has lately changed hands, and is now unpied before any of the present lessees ever saw it.

had readily obtained a lease of it! and a boundless confusion created the War Department shut down the gate by refusing to grant any more Permits. If the object had been avowedly to play into the hands of the monopolists and specu-lators, this is the very step that would have been Saken. The cunning few alone had locations to Cat all chance of the golden harvest represented as so | guilty of

on to Washington the best specification of his

tract he could make, asking, should it not be satis-

defects pointed out. Many months afterward he

recovered his papers from a Post Office quite differ-

ent and distant from that he specified; but mean-

time somebody who was never within five hundred

tory, that it should be returned to him with its

ample and easy of attainment. A small number went on to make locations in defiance of the ukase rom Washington, determined to maintain them by the squatter arguments of rifle and steel if necessary. To add to the confusion, the U. S. Attorney General officially reported that the War Department had transcended its powers in granting Leases at all—that the whole business had been illegal if not unconstitutional. This Opinion, whether correct or otherwise, was potent for evil only. The leased lands had mainly passed into the hands of innocent parties, who had paid full consideration for the rights imported in the Leases -nobody supposed they would or should be dispossessed of them. If the Department had done wrong, Congress or the President should have seasonably arrested its course : the Government could not decently strip citizens of property for which they had honestly paid, on the plea that some of its own functionaries had exceeded their powers in transactions which had been public and unquestioned through a series of years. Finally, Congress, at its last Session, did what should have een done long ago-fixed a minimum price on the Mineral Lands of Lake Superior, and ordered them to be sold, as those of the Lead region had previously been. Here is the only clue to the labywhen shall it be followed out? Every day's delay in bringing these Lands into the market entails serious loss on the Nation and unspeakable injury on this region. If the sale can be juggled off for five years, the choice mines will have been main- and they met what they deserved, a Buena Vista ly discovered and proved: these will be taken by Preemptioners at the prices stipulated, leaving the residue mainly unsaleable at any price. But put cip them into market at once and a great share will be bought, as last year or earlier nearly all would bought, as last year or earlier nearly all would have been. The monopolizers who claim and hold have been. by lease or as squatters any number of square miles will be brought to their bearings by a demand that Ch they shall promptly pay over their twenty or forty shillings per acre, or in default thereof stand aside for anybody else who will pay. Titles and boun- Do daries will be settled; inducements held out for the immigration of Choppers, Clearers, Farmers, in Ea whose absence I do not believe Mining can be profitably prosecuted. While Potatoes cost over \$1 per bushel and Hay some \$40 per ton on a soil which invites and would richly reward Cultivation, particular mines may richly pay for working, but Le mines in general never will. If the Government had but begun here at the

right end-if it had allowed everybody to explore for mines as much as they chose, issuing and remiring no Permits, neither giving nor promising Leases, but pushing its surveys as rapidly as possible and selling as fast as surveyed to the highest bidder, recognizing no squatters and proffering no Preemptions, but spending a tenth of the Land Proceeds in rendering the Lands accessible by means of sorely needed Light Houses, Harbor Improvements, and a Ship Canal around the Sant, a large sum would ere this have been realized to the Treasury, while the southern shore of the Lake would now be alive with cheerful Industry, blazing and smoking with expanding 'clearings,' and reschoing the dull thunder of the miner's explosion. Then it ould no longer be gravely discussed in Wall, or State or Chestnut street, whether this be really a region wonderfully rich in Mineral or only so re presented by speculators and their allies: for the truth would have vindicated itself, not in 'specimens,' and boulders, and occasional masses of Copper, but in swiftly succeeding cargoes of the purest (save as alloyed by Silver) and the most ductile and valuable Copper the world has ever seen. Then the Arts, Manufactures and appliances of Civilized life would have rapidly sprung up and flourished where now I look but on a long, long sweep of wooded coast, sleeping to the hum of useless waterfalls, and sheltering but the poisonous little insects of whose means of detestable annoyance nearly every face I meet is a monument. 'Time at last sets all things even;' but every day's delay in the sale of these lands entails additional loss on the Treasury and aggravates the injustice with which this region has been treated. Shall not this year see an end of it?

-The late act of Congress, authorizing the sale of the Mineral Lands, undertakes to say that none shall be sold for less than \$24 per acre, and that each claimant of Preemption shall purchase his entire Location, even if nine miles square, or be en titled to none. Without considering here the put icy of these requisitions, let me hope that the Gov ernment does not intend to keep out of market such portion of the Lake Superior lands as palably contain no Mineral until somebody is found to bor, a Military post then occupied by a considerable pay \$21 for them. Probably not one-tenth of the really valuable for Mining purposes or will ever be required for such. Will it be right, then, to he these lands up for that exorbitant price in a region

location, paying the Government six per cent. of Watchman that the Whigs have nominated Hon. the product as rent. Such is the system under Horace Earon, present incumbent, for Governor, which all the lands South of or surrounded by Lake | Hon. LEGNARD SARGEANT for Lieut. Governor, and Superior supposed to embosom Mineral have been GEORGE HOWES, Esq. for Treasurer. The Locos covered with personal claims and in good part with have nominated for Governor Hon. Paul Dilling ham, late member of Congress in the Montpelier

with the district so treated. In the first place, the Loco-Foco papers at the South, in advocating a recognition or toleration by the Government of any National Convention, in the hope that "the vexed s enough to ruin a country for half a century. Now destined, in the course of events, to enter at all in the next canvass, may be settled in such a conven by ignorance; but our National history is so full of tion on the basis of the Missouri Compromise, and instruction with regard to it-the evils of private in a manner satisfactory to all sections of the coun-

considerable, but there is a good deal left that they did

DELAVAN TEMPERANCE UNION .- The meeting of this body, composed entirely of Colored People from the Northern and Eastern States, was held at Newburgh on Tuesday last. It is said by the Rum's Horn that 4,000 people were present. Rev. Charles B. Ray of this City presided. The Secretary of the Society, M. W. J. Wilson, read the Annual Report. A Poem was read by Rev. E. P. Rogers, after which Mr. I. C. Morrell was in-

MEETING OF THE TEACHERS' STATE ASSOCIA TION.—The New-York Teachers' State Association will hold an annual meeting in Rochester on Wednesday and pected that a very large number of Teachers from different parts of the State will be present, and the meeting will be one of interest. Distinguished teachers and triends of education from other States are also expected.

The hotel in Washington long known as dergoing extensive alterations and improvements pre nances are related in which a poor miner sent paratory to the opening on the 1st of October. It is to have an addition of one more story, and the whole establishment will be furnished throughout in the most modern and improved style. The proprietors are Messrs. Coleman & Willard, the former a brother of Coleman of the Astor House, and the latter the gentlemanly steward of the steamboat Niagara. With such eaterers for the traveling public, we are confident that unremit-ting attention will always be met with by those who may patronize their establishment.

miles of Lake Superior happened to have located his very tract, described exactly in his words, and GES. TAYLOR ABOUT TO RESIGN .- The New-Orleans Delta says a gentleman who recently arrived in After nearly all possible mischief had been done, New-Orleans from Monterey, had an interview with Gen. Taylor immediately before he left. The General told him that it was not his intention to advance on San Luis Potosi, but that it was his fixed determination to resign his command on the 1st of September next.

William P. Howell, mate of the brigantine taken. The cunning few alone had locations to Catharine, was tried in New Orleans on the 2d ult. for the murder of Joseph Fox on the 23d ult. The murder was clearly proved, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder without Capital Punishment. The Triumph in New-Hampshire.

An election took place in New-Hampshire on the 8th inst for Members of Congress in the two vacant Districts, the 1st and the HIId; and the defeat A Radical Loco-Focoism is signal even beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the 'Allies.

In the 1st District Amos Teck Independent, is elected, (the Atlas thinks) by about 2,000 majority. This is probably too high, but the majority is large enough. In the HIId District Gen. JAMES WILSON of

Keene, one of the ablest and most uncompromising Whigs in New-England, is chosen by 3 to 500 ma-The Radicals, in their extremity, resorted all the small tricks usual on such occasions. The Portsmouth Journal states that the day before the election, emissaries from the Custom House were seen very active in distributing circulars to the Radicals, which were carefully kept from the sight of all Whige until after the election. The main oint of the circular was to urge every one to vote hefore one o'clock."

At that hour a radical posse were or hand, and the osing of the polls was effected. Whigs from the outskirts of the town, and others who were busy and intended to cast their votes after dinner, not being apprised of the maneuver, were deprived of the privilege of voting-while all the Radicals who desired to vote, being made acquainted with the plan, came forward and cast their ballots. This game availed them nothing-their hour had arrived

TOI DAY			CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	To the
For the	following	g retur	ns we are indebt	ed prin
ipally to	he Bosto	n Atin	s.	
Control of the Control	ELE	ST D	ISTRICT.	
	Tuck Jenness			Jenness
			Londonderry 136	
Auburn	122		Madbury 43	
Barrington.	01		Nottingham 40	
Brentwood			North Hampton 68	
Candla			Newmarket 245	11
Chester		100		
Deerfield		139	Newton 53	
erry	147	91	New Castle 21	
)over			Newington 18	
)urham	90		New Durham 64	
xeter	331		Portsmouth476	100
oping	198		Plaistow 76	
ast Kinget	on 31	1	Raymond 66	87
armington	124	111	Rye 27	59
ireenland .		64	Rochester 146	111
lampton		61	Somersworth 642	13
fampton F		24	Stratham 85	4
ensington	57	39	Salem 50	5
ingston	68		Strafford142	
00	40	\$40		
		37 town	ns 1453. Scattering	62.
170				

Twelve towns to hear from which gave 171 marity against Jenness at the last election They

have probably done	bette	r now.	
TH	RD D	ISTRICT.	
Wilson Mo			oulte
Amherst136		Milford	
Antrim 53	133	Mt. Vernon 49	
Bedford 149	211	Marlboro' 74	
Bennington 23	65	Nathus393	2
Brookline 57		Nashville224	- 11
Chesterfield 135		New Ipswich 124	
Deering 30		New Boston 32	1
Dublin 125		Nelson116	
Francestown 83	84	Pelham 70	
Fitzwilliam 107	39	Peterboro'157	
Goffstown116	250	Richmond 53	
Greenfield 30		Roxbury 28	
Hancock 61		Sharon 15	
Holis 116		Contract of the state of the st	
Hudson 65			1
Hinedale 135			
Jeffrey 1314		A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	- 13
Keene288	1.30	Troy	1
Litchfield 32	9551	Wilton 90	- 13
Manchester794	651	Wilton 90 Walpole 170	-11
Merrimack104	87		378
MELLIMMEN	0000	Total4950	4000

Wilson's majority in 43 towns, 756. Scattering, 409. The towns to hear from are Hillsboro', Lyndboro' and Windsor, in Hillsboro' County; and Alstead, Gilsum, Marlow, Rindge, Stoddard, Westmoreland and Winchester, in Cheshire County. These was gave in March, 1038 votes for Wilson, 1350 for Moulton, and 169 for Preston-majority against Wilson, 481. Should they come in the same now as then. Wilson would still have a majority of 275 But they will do much better. Wilson's gain in the towns received is 2745.

Passports from Havana to Mexico.

By the following, which we translate from Lo Patria of the 2d, it appears that the Government at Havana is taking measures to prevent Spanish lects from engaging in the Mexican war: The Soi de Anahoac of June 23, referring to intelli-gence recently received from Havana, says that the Gonment of Cuba refuses passports to the United States Island, except those above thirty-six years of age, or those who can ness in the places to which they wish for passports.

To the Citizens of the State of New-York.

At a recent meeting of the Regents of the Uni At a recent meeting of the thegests of the University, the condition of the "State Calinet of Natural History," became a subject of consideration. It is well known that the supervision and safe keeping of this extensive and valuable museum, were, two months since committed to the care of that Board, but it was not, until the present year, that any provision was made for its increase. Unfortunately, many of the specimen its increase. Unfortunately, many of the specimens intended for the Zoōlogical Department have been either lost or injured, so that but few, credited to the collection in the printed volumes, are to be found in the

It is the intention of the Regents, with the continued It is the intention of the Regents with the commune aid of the Legislature, to supply the deficiencies, as rapidly as the limited means placed at their disposal will permit. They are assured that even with these they can gradually add many specimens of the quadrupeds, birds, fishes, &c. native to the State; and thus, in time, they may be able to present to their fellow-citizens what all would be proud of, a complete series of the animal, vegetable and mineral products of the State of New-York

t has, however, occurred to the Regent that the interest of the collection would be greatly enhanced, were a department created for receiving and preserving the remains in art of the Indian tribes once the lords of the soil, and the equally curious antiquities of the early settiers of the Colony. All enlightened persons readily re cognize the value of these, as relics of ages passed away

Our own State is equally rich in these records of the Past. In many of the old towns and neighborhoods on Long island, and in the counties bordering on the Hudson and the Mohawk official papers and works of art remain, of a character which should be preserved as illustration. ip they appropriately belong.

What, then, is to prevent us in this State, from bring-

ing together a collection of the kind now indicated? The Regents anticipate with some degree of certainty, that when they announce that they have set spart ample acwhen they announce that they have set spart ample ac-commodations in the building containing the Cabinet of Natural History for the above purpose; that they will gratefully acknowledge and carefully preserve all dona-tions and deposits; their fellow-citizens will feel in-clined to forward many articles illustrative of the his-tory, the customs and the arts of the early days of New-

All donations and deposits may until farther notice s sent to the care of J. Washington Tsylor, Curator of ie Cabinet. JOHN YOUNG. JOHN Y I. PRIYN, T. ROMEYN BECK,

Albany, July 7, 1847. Committee of the Regents.

THE SPEED OF THE PLOW.—The usual speed of horses at the plow may be ascertained in this way. A ridge of 5 yards in breadth will require a length of 968 yards to contain an imperial acre; and to plow which at 9 bouts, of 10 inch breadth of furrow sites, counting no atopyages, will make the horses walk 9; miles, which in 10 hours gives a speed of 1742; yards per hour. But as ridges are not made of 968 yards in length, and as horses cannot draw a plow that distance without being affected in their wind, and as allowance must be made for time lost in turning at the ends of the ridges, as well as for affording rest to the horses, that speed will have to be considerably, increased to do that quantity of work in the time. By experiment it has been found that I hour 19 minutes, out of 8 hours, are lost by turnings while plowing an acre on ridges of 274 yards in length, with an 5 inch turrow-sines. Hence, in plowing an acre on ridge of 259 yards in length, which is the length of ridge, I recommended as the best for horses in draught, when speaking of inclosures, in 10 hours, with a 10-inch turrow-sine, the time lost by turning is 1 hour 22 minutes. I presume that the experiment alluded to does not include the necessary stoppages for rest to THE SPEED OF THE PLOW .- The usual speed of hour 22 minutes. I presume that the experiment alluded to does not include the necessary stoppages for rest to the horses, but which should be included; for however horses, but which should be included; for however, the length of ridge may be made for draught sees cannot cannot go on walking in the plow for re together without taking occasional rests. Now yards of length of ridge give nearly 4 ridges to the so of 36 bouts; and allowing a rest of one minute it y other bout, 18 minutes will have to be added to hour 20 minutes lost, or very nearly 14 hours of time, out of the 10 hours, for turnings and rest is 15,000 yards will be plowed in 35 hours, or at the of 1 mile 422 yards per hour.—Stephens's Book of Farm.

DETROIT AND MILWAUXEE TELEGRAPH.-We DETROIT AND MILWAUKE TELEGRAPH.—We conderstand that the Telegraph is going forward with an earnest that loaures its rapid completion. The Agent, yesterday, ordered the necessary wire. (132300 lbs.) registers, batteries, glass caps, insulations, &c. for the line from Detroit to Milwaukee. We also understand that the poles, for the whole line, will be under contract by the 20th of this month. [Milwaukee Wisconsin, 3d.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

PHILASLPHIA, July 11. Southern Telegraph still out offder, consequently no dispatches.

NICHOLAS P. TRIST .- This but functionary, who has been sent to Mexico by Polk, sa political agent, to try the effects of the three millis of secret-service money voted by a subservient Corress, was formerly our Consul at Havana, and at one ne private Secretary to General Jackson. He is one of e grandsons (to law) of Thomas Jefferson, and has beelong remarkable for a thorough going subservience take slave holding inthe South injure who it might. He is the author of a thick octavo written; the defence of the perpetuation of the slave system, bich Congress printed as an official document. Whe at Havana, where he cleared upward of \$20,000 a yearse was charged with a series of tyrannical acts, among sem the imprisonment of Capt. Wendall of Mass. in a cty cell among felons because he would not advance thee months wages to a very drunken mate who had desited his ship at Matanzas-the imprisonment of Capt. ove Straw-the cruel punishment of the seamen of theVm. Engs-and with participating in or aiding to the most, the slave trade. ord Palmerston wrote Mr. Fox.t Washington, repeatedly, to demand the attention ofhe U. S. Govern Trist's conduct, in officiating a Portuguese Consul at Havana, which was a cloak for i friend to the African slave trade. His lordship open charged Trist with urnishing slave papers through to American Vice-Con sul, and demanded his dismissalwhich, of course, Mr. Mr. Van Buren, who was then corting the slave power for a re-election, was in no hasteto consent to. Trist was upheld, the South conciliati, and the candid Mr. Calhoun rewarded bis friend Va Buren with the nine South Carolina votes, when the could be of no use to

THE RAILROAD FROM NIABRA FALLS TO DE-TROIT -The Montreal Pilot begis to doubt the expediency of chartering the Railroa Company who we to cross the Nisgara near Black bok and pass upward to Detroit, in Michigan, through anada. It thinks that if two rival charters are grantedat Montreal, nothing will be done, and inclines to adhre to the Great West ern Railway Company, already scorporated, and who are to have their terminus at Nisara Falls, and to cross the St. Lawrence, below the Fas, on a Suspension of other Bridge, towards the foundation of which they might get some good hints from splan and details for a wrought-iron Bridge across the Avon, below Bristol, England, in a recent number of he Mining Journal.

The Pilot says that the distance from Buffalo to the erminus opposite the Central Isliroai, Michigan, vis Hamilton & London, Upper Canda, is only 18 miles onger than Mr. Hamilton Merrits proposed route, while from Rochester the distance walld be less—that Americans are prepared to subscribelargely (say \$500,000) in the existing Company, if no sher is chartered—that English capitalists have taken ,000,000—that Canadians have subscribed \$500,000-and that \$2,000,000 more will be taken in stock, by costractors now ready to do the work A railroad through the very center of the finest agricultural district in Upper Canada, uniting the fronrs of New-York and best-waters of Lake Ontario with Detroit, and forming the shortest road to Michigan and Lakes Huron and Superir, would assuredly be a very dezirable improvement.

A portion of Ol. Doniphan's command arrived at St. Louis on the ld inst. when a public recep tion was given to them. Speaches on the oc made by Col. Doniphan, Col. Benton, Capt. Hudson, and

ELECTRIC TELEGRAMS .- There are over 1500 miles finished in America and in operation; and other 5000 miles are under contract, and will be finished be fore a twelvemonth.

VIADUCTS -The spendid viaduct which carried the railway over the river Neurthe, in France, has fallen damage \$500,000 -A viaduet is in progress near Har rowgate, England, the masonry of which is one third of a mile in length, across the Crimple Valley It consists of 32 arches of 52 feet span and the loftlest 130 feet bigh. It is for the railroad.

Appnis of Misery-The Typhus Fever in The British Government are waking up to the

readful condition of Cmada, subjected as it is to a sysom of emigration from Ireland, the result of sad mis rule in that oppressed country. Earl Grey has at length astructed Lord Eigin to provide every possible accommodation for the miserable victims of European land monopoly, and draw on the British Treasury for the expense. Ten thousand tents have also been ordered to the quarantine station below Quebec.

The conduct of the Catholic Clergy, and especially or to Mexico, to every person born in Spain, or in that of the Gray Nuns, is beyond all praise. These pious women, fearless of death, or search on in their Challetteerrand, performing the most pair as where in the midst of disease and death, to those whom society had deemed outcasts. The Montreal Pilet of the Sth says:

outcasts. The Montreal Pilos of the Sth says:

- There are at present 48 nuns sick from exposure fatigue, and the attacks of disease. All the Gray Nuns i attendance, two of the Sisters of Charity, five physicians, and eight students now the sick; to which gloom and sickening record we must add the number of 1.38 persons, of all ages and sexes, lingering on beds a wretchedness and corruption, in many cases without a attendant to afford a drop of water, or to even attend those decent formalities which the sad solemnities. roups together, and present a spectacle where Deatl eighs in his most terrible inflictions, and where op sed humanity has assembled to pay him tribute

pressed humanity has assembled to pay him tribute.

"Among the large and helpless families thus thrown upon us, most of them are subjects of those diseases consequent on long voyages and close confinement. On their arrival a separation generally takes place, the healthy portion being sent away to their ultimate point of destination, while the sickly members are obliged to remain and take up their temporary abode in the sheds. Young women separated from their parents, untrammelled by the restraints imposed by social endearments, are often thrown upon the chances of precarious employment, and we lear in many cases made, through utter destitution, the unwilling though certain victims, of the heartless and unprincipled."

The Municul Heraild relates the following nace.

The Montreal Herald relates the following anec

dote:

"A medical friend found a poor sick girl, of some eighteen years of age, seated on the door-step, and, although able to walk, suffering under the effects of fever—he in, errogated her, and, in a few words, she told her sad story—her parents had died—on her arrival at Montreal she obtained admittance into a ledging house—on Monday she was taken ill, and turned out of doors—she applied for, and was refused, admission to the Hospital—the night of Monday she spent in a vacant house, and know not where to lay her head for the night. Our friend directed her to go to the Hospital at the Sheds—this she relused to do—urging, and can we wonder at it—her conviction that she would only go there to die—Having a large family, our friend, although most unwillingly, did not feel that he would be justified in offering her an asylum in his own house even for the nights—he

ielt her—and saw her no more. This, we greatly fear, is by no means a solitary case.

"There is now every appearance of the fever establishing itself in Montreal as an Epidemin. It is apreading to the inhabitants. Cases are scattered in every quarter among the poor; and it is only too true that it has in several instances, found its way into the abodes of the upper classes. The immigration from all accounts, will be immease, and continued to the close of navigation, when our lil-ventilated hospitals and teeming lodging-houses, with doors and windows shut to keep out the cold, will carry the force of the disease to its maximum. The pest will then probably modify the general atmosphere in such a manner as to obtrude into families, where the keenest research cannot conviet a single member of having exposed himself to direct infection, and will then be entitled to its mame of Epidewic.

The arrivals of emigrants from Europe at Quebec on The arrivals of emigrants from Europe at Quebec on

the 6th inst. were 1053. Rev. John Hawthorn of Armsgh Co. Ireland, who was for 27 years a Covenanting Presby terian Minister, and his son Hutchinson, aged 13 years died of fever near Grosse Island, and were buried in the same coffin. Mrs. H. and their other children are friendless in a land of strangers.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT .- A correspondent who writes anonymously (he should have given us his name) informs us that an unfortunate accident occurred at Cansjoharie on the 5th. A large audience had gathered in the open air to listen to an oration from J. W. Fow In the midst of his address, the staging on which he and 30 or 40 others, including several Revolutionary soldiers, were, broke down with some six or eight underneath it at the time. It being 10 or 12 feet high and composed of heavy timbers and plack, it went with a tremendous crash, bringing the whole in one common and fearful ruin. Mr. Fowler was frightfully mangled, and some others severely injured, though no lives were lost.

Court of Sessions. To the Editor of The Tribune :

Can you tell me why there is so much delay in rhaps Mr. McKeon can islactorily. Let me just answer the above questions satisfactorily. Let me just add, however, that I received twenty-two subponess as a witness in our case, when I know the trial could have come off it the "powers that be" had so willed. A little light on this subject will very much oblige Your friend,

Hos. CHESTER BUCK, a distinguished farmer line to France will be completely successful be advantaand citizen, died at his residence in Lowville, N. Y. on grous as mercantile adventure, and beneficial to the

CITY ITEMS.

THE CHINESE JUNE .- If a Pacha of three tails re to make a descent into Broadway all flying in full costume he could not excite more curiosity than this long expected visiter from China has done throughout the City. The Staten Island ferry-boats have been crowded with passengers ever since her arrival eager to get a sight even of her exterior, and all have made up their minds that she is worthy of the famous country from which she comes. On the way up from Cone Island on Saturday Capt. Power of the American Eagle varied from his course, and in common with some two hundred other passengers, we could not help laughing as we sailed past her unweildy hull, and saw the comcal popping up of Chinamen's heads along her bulwarks. w rascals seemed to enjoy the fun quite as well as any of the spectators, and shouted and laughed and banged away on two or three googs to the great delight of all their audience. Afterward we had the pleasure of going on board the junk and of inspecting her, both ship and cargo, under the polite guidance of Capt Kellett and his second officer

ber. Rivett. We spent two or three hours on board, and

had our curlosity fully gratified. The K-ying named after a high officer of the Celestial Empire, who has tried

his skill in diplomacy, not without success, against the ambassadors of the outside Barbarians, arrived here, as most of our readers know, after a passage of 212 days from Canton, having touched at St. Helena on the 23d April last, where she was an object of great curiosity, and was overrun with visiters during her stay of seven days. She is built throughout of teak wood, is nearly new, and was bought by Capt. Kellett for \$17,000. She is shaped like a whale boat, is one hundred and fifty feet long, twenty five feet beam and twelve feet deep in the hold. She was originally a war vessel, and still re. tains some of the peculiarities of that character -Externally she is painted white, with a black waist as far as the foremast, then red to the stern. On each side of her bow is painted an immense Eye, while a spread Eagle flourishes on her stern. Her bow is flat, like that of a scow, with no bowsprit, but in the place usually occupied by the bow sprit is an opening about as wide as a barnyard gate, after the fashion of a Brooklyn ferry-boat, to give a chance for working the anchors, which are also made of teak wood and hung by cables of twisted bamboo. At the bow are also fastened two large cables, which run the whole length of the ship, and form the only hanging of the rudder a delicate affair of teak wood weighing some dozen tons, when fully immersed being twenty-three feet in the water, and when hoisted up twelve. To manage this contrivance it takes some thirty men and a stout windlass. The main cabin is thirty feet long, ten and a half high and twenty-three wide, and is adorned with a great variety of figures in freeco-among which are dragons, eagles and tigers as large as life and twice as ferocious. In this cabin we saw many pieces of beautiful Chinese furniture, which might well be copied by our cabinet makers, together with other curiosities, among which the most prominent was a gree idol or "losh," carved from a single block of wood and gilded. This divinity has eighteen arms and four eyes and was brought on board the ship with the greatest re verence by its Chinese bearers. Above, in a little recess on the poop, stands the regular" Josh" of the ship, be, fore which a light is kept constantly burning, and to which the Chinsmen have religiously resorted when the junk was threatened by bad weather. We understood, however, that their spirit of devotion had declined very greatly since sailing. At first they were precise in Chin. Chinning the idol every morning, but latterly they have not performed that service more than once a week

After taking a view of the whole, we accepted Capt Kellett's invitation to take a little Chow chow (chaw-chaw dinner) with him. The dinner, though served on board the junk, was not composed of Chinese dishes, not a single rat or joint of a young puppy being on the table. Having completed this important ceremony, we enjoyed a few minutes' conversation with Hesing, a Mandarin of the Red Sutton, who came out as passenger with Capt Kellett, and exercises a sort of paternal authority over the forty of his countrymen on board. Mr. Hesing is a nan of some intelligence, and communicated to us a variety of information relating to Chinese manners and customs. He told us that he was the husband of three wives, and said " no can catches more, costee too muche dollar." On inquiring what course he pursued on occasion of too lively domestic difficulties among these partners of his affections, he replied with perfect gravity, " horse, whippee." A Chinese artist squatted on his haunche, painting a dragon. Hesing informed us was the happy proprietor of two wives, and when in answer to his queries we assured him that in this country " no can catmore than one wife, he politely expressed a feel ing which was not admiration for our institut

We understand that the junk will be brought up to the City on Taesday or Wednesday and moored at Cas tle Garden, through which the public will have access to her. The general anxiety to behold this great curiosity can then be fully gratified.

THE PRESCH STEAMER UNION-FORMERLY "THE CANADA "-This beautiful ship is fortunate in having capable, kind and obliging officers, who, notwithstanding the difficulties attendant on the first voyage of a new steamer across the Atlantic, have been able to please everybody. Frenchmen certainly can do that, when they set about it, except in impossible cases.

All the passengers have signed and presented to Capt. Herbert (an excellent and experienced seaman, affable and courteous in his manners,) the following letter:

-We, the undersigned, passengers of the French steamer Union, desirous to render homege to the con-duct of Captain Herbert and his officers, who gave us the greatest care and the choicest attention during all the voyage, have resolved, in order to give the testimony of our gratitude in a public manner, to make known to the American people the kind manner with which we have We congratulate the officers of the Union on the re-

ceipt of this ample testimonial. Want of similar success at commencement has broken up other lines, and driven vessels intended for the Atlantic to the alternative of shorter voyages elsewhere. We congratulate France and America on the additional facilities for a mutually beneficial correspondence and commerce which the French line will afford. Monsieur Delamotherie, member of the Institute of France, was on board the steam several hours on the Seine at Paris in 1800, went down below Passy, Franklin's old residence, and back sev times, sailing sgainst the current without any difficulty. The facts were also published, yet neither France nor England saw the importance of applying steam as a motive power to propel ships till America set the example on the waters of the Hudson. Years were suffer ed to elapse before young Dodd, a resolute British sailer, ventured to sea with a 75 ton steam-craft and in his voyage from Dublin to Glasgow and thence round to ondon he astonished the English, Irish and Scotch, so the Journal de Physique tells us, full as much as Captain Cook's ship did when it first appeared among the South Sea islands. Now, however we have French and Euglish lines of steamers sailing across the Atlantic; and the Union, a hold and elegant ship, of large size, and with powerful French machinery, making her first passage om Cherbourg, in Normandy, (the ancient Con to our wharves in the East River in 16 days and 11 hours. but deducting the 14 hours she was detained, the difference of time between Cherbourg and New-York, and length of the voyage should be stated at only 15 days .-Fulton and Livingston should have lived to see this Others guessed in 1800, at what might be done-but they two boldly adopted the means to the end required the work, and did it well-and then bade a wondering they (first, Columbus-like.) had trod.

The Union was originally called "The Canada," and why was the name changed? It was France that colonized Canada Jacques Cartier was the Hendrik Hudson of the noble St. Lawrent. The Union is a very suitable name, but why was The Canada unsuitable. She sailed from Cherbourg on the 22d of June at 7 in the morning, and arrived at New-York on the 8th of

July at 6 in the evening, and .was detained 14 hours while at sea, repairing a part of the machinery. The distance is over 3500 miles. The voyage has been a speedy one, and the next will be more so, now that the officers are acquainted with the road, and also the working of their gallant ship. Nothing remarkable occurred on the passage, except a

blow received by a machinist from a lever, whereof he died after 12 days of severe suffering during which Mr. Parson, the surgeon, gave him every possible aid. The Union has a crew of 54 seamen and boys, and 18 firemen-there are also four machinists, with carpenters, bakers, cooks, servants, &c. a well chosen sufte Her cabins are admirably adapted for the convenience disposing of some of the cases in our Sessions Court!—

and comfort of passengers—the dining room occupies

and why is it that witnesses are kept in attendance for
the whole width of the ship, and the fare is abundant and a whole year at a constant expense to the County for subpureas? And why is it that complaints are denied cable, which will be found very agreeable for those who of the best. There is also a second price or cheaper the justice to which they are entitled? I should like to specify a case or two, but perhaps Mr. McKeon can in the first cabin there are St beds—five rooms have In the first cabin there are 84 beds—five rooms have four beds each, one has six, the rest have two. All the furniture is mahogany, finely carved, and the berths are pleasant and airy. The length of the Union is 196 fee her breadth of beam 42; she sails for Europe on the 24th inst. and we trust that the experiment of a direct

The Philadelphia is the next steamer of the new lin of four packets; and may the untoward circus be far distant which would cause a change from the soft and balmy zephyrs of peace, under assurances of the long continuance of which capital is thus extensively invested, for the convenience and common advantage of the whole civilized world, with the ocean free to every flag. and the shipping thereon ready, not to "sink, burn and destroy" each other, and thus rudely arrest the onward prosperous march of civilization and universal brother hood, but to distribute the manufactures, preducts creature comforts and luxuries of every land throughout the habitable earth, increasing useful knowledge, awgmenting national and individual wealth, and ministering to the pressing wants of famine-stricken humanity, with true Christian benevolence, and in the heaven-born spirit of that brotherly affection, which yet shall bind s one the family of man.

BRAZILIAN SLAVES .- A somewhat exciting slave case transpired on Saturday. The bark Lembranca, from Rio de Janeiro, Capt La Coste, arrived at this port the fore part of last week, the Captain having with him his wife and a slave nurse; it was also ascertained though with some difficulty, that the cook and one of the seamen, were also slaves, all belonging to the Captain — The fact that the bark was a Brazilian vessel being known, and a rumor becoming rife that several slaves were confined in her hold for fear of their escape, a crowd of colored persons gathered upon the wharf and continued abo the vessel during Friday. On Saturday morning a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Daly of the Court of Common Pleas, on application of some friends interested and served upon La Coste, requiring him to bring up the three persons above named, which after some delay was accomplished. The Captain sent for the Brazillan Consul as his counsel, but as he did not arrive in season the friends of the slaves moved for an adjournment of the hearing until this morning, the two men slaves mean. time to be placed in the custody of the Sheriff, and the woman allowed to return on board, which she preferred to do-the Captain promising to produce her at the Chambers this morning. A request was made by the friends interested to be allowed access to the slaves in the custody of the Sheriff, notwithstanding which the Judge had them committed with an order that no one should be allowed to see or converse with them until they were brought up. By what authority this was done we are at a loss to conceive since they are in no sense prisoners for crime, or to be treated as such; beside othing could be more reasonable than that these slaves, who are strangers to our language and laws, should be ormed of the nature of the process under which they they have been arrested, and the object of it-their free tom. John Jay, Esq. is expected to appear as counsel for the slaves. GAS MAKING .- At a time when the City Council

are talking of contracting for years to come with Gas Companies to light the lamps of our enterprising but mously taxed city, it might be well to institu inquiry what the rest of the world are paying, and likely pay for that form of light. From an official investigation, in Licerpool, taken before a lawyer and an engl eer, we learn, that the present price of gas, to the City, \$1 08 per 1000 feet, or for each public gas light, or street lamp (well lighted) \$20 50 a year (except the lamps)-that a ton of cannel coal, which cost \$4 produced 9600 feet of gas in an hour's working, also 13 cwt of coke, sold at \$2 50 a ton. Another company offer to sell their gas at 84 cents per 1000 feet, and light each lamp for \$17 64 per annum, which, they show, would yield them 7; per cent. on capital. They would charge adividuals the same price (84 cents per 1000 feet) There is a new patented process in England which greatly reduces the cost. Mr. Cox, the Engineer, had outracted to supply the Great Western Railway Co. at contracted to supply the creat vessels as a second of the contract of the cont do the Manhattan and other companies charge and pro-pose to charge the people of New-York? We are glad to see that the Evening Post

an confess the possibility of a good thing being done by Whig Corporation officer, as witness the tollowing

a Whig Corporation officer, as witness the following:

Mong Stagks.—We understand that the Mayor has
granted permission to two different firms to establish
lines of atsges on two new routes. One line is to run
from Chambers-st. opposite the Park, thence along
Broadway to Catal st. thence along Canal st. to Hudsonat thence along Hudson at and the Eighth avenue to Sixty-first at. The fare all the way through to be 6i cents.
The object of establishing this line is to accommodate
those persons who reside between Twenty-seventh at
the end of the route of the other line of stages and
Sixty-first at. The route of the other line commences
at the foot of Grand at East River, and runs thence along
Grand at to Broadway, thence along Broadway to Canal at
thence along Canal at, to Greenwich at and thence along
Greenwich at to Cortinand at. The necessity-for a line of
stages on this route bas long existed, and we predict that
it will meet with a fair proportion of public patronsse.
Persons desiring to cross from one side of the City to the
other, and those who reside in the eastern section of the
Otty and who desire to take a sail up the Hudson River,
will and this line to be a great convenience. The Mayor
is deserving of praise for the manner in which he discharges the duties of his office in regard to these matters.

Griffen which he dis-

GREENWOOD CEMETERY .- The CRICKET, Capt. Peck, makes her usual trips from Catharine slip and pler No 1 North River, to the Cemetery. A more delightful sail for families in the afternoons can not be made, while to those who visit the Cemetery it affords a great con-

LONG ISLAND LINE TO BOSTON REVIVED .- The "ample authority," that the Day Line between New-York and Boston, via Long Island, is shortly to be resumed—the Cleopatra steamer to supply the connection between Greenport and Allyn's Point

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANT PASSENGERS.—The num per of emigrant passengers arrived at this port during

The Colored People of this City held a meeting on Thursday evening (Thomas Van Rensselaer presiding) in Rev. Alexander Crummell's Church in Ho ton-st for the purpose of noticing in an appropriate manner the death of O'Connell. A committee was appointed boat which Robert Fulton constructed, and which salied to write a letter of condolence to Mr. O'Connell's family, and the following resolution, among others, were adopt-

"That in the death of Mr. O'Connell, the enslaved and oppressed in the United States of America, have lost one of their warmest friends and ablest advocates."

If any of our readers wish a capitally free-

and easy as well as fine GoLD PEN. we are very certain, from our experience, that friend BAGLEY of Broadway can suit them. Try him. We received the following from a tall, long-

nosed gentleman, with a request to insert in a "conspickous place:" Dogits Nu York Sitty Direktury.—Subskryburs to this work are respectfully enformed that there buks wil be sent to thum as soon as posible if thay will have little pashunce. Every buk wot is but at the offus deprive the canvassur of the small commission, which hee is justley children to the canvassur.

intittled two. 32 Canvasescus. NARROW ESCAPE.-We were informed, on Fri-

day, by a gentleman who was in the lady's company, that on the night of the fireworks in the Park, a rocket-stick fell upon the shoulder of a lady, bruising her severely, and glanced off downward passing through every garment she had on, without farther striking her person. The lady fainted under the blow, and was carried home, but soon recovered. [Commercial. ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.-Abraham Anderson, re-

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Abraham Anderson, re-siding in Twenty sixth at near Eighth-avenue, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday atternoon, by cutting his throat. He is a man of family, and of very respectable connections. No cause is assigned for the rash act.— He was yesterday taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he lies in a very critical situation. Isquest.-Coroner Waiters was called on Sat-

urday to hold an inquest at Governor's island, on the body of Jeremiah Sullivan a native of Ireland, aged 21 years, who came to his death by drowning, under the body of Jeremiah Sullivan a native of Ireland, aged 21 years, who came to his death by drowning, under the following circumstances: on Moeday afternoon he requested a pass to come to this City, which was refused him. Shortly afterward he went down to the wharf, from which he either fell or jumped into the water, waded to the channel, there commenced swimming toward a steamhoat that was passing at the time; and while attempting to reach the beat, he was drowned. Verdict accordingly. ... The Coroner was called to hold an inquest also at the First Ward Station House, on the body of an unknown man, apparently an Irishman, about 45 years old, who was found in the streets on Friday afternoon, in an apparently dying state, from the effects of heat, and died shortly after being conveyed to the Station House. Verdict, doath from exposure and heat of the sun. ... The Coroner held an inquest also at 42 Ridge-st on the body of Clars Hammond, a native of Long Island, aged 37 years, who died suddenly yeaterday. Verdict death by ship fever. ... Coroner Walters was yesterday called to hold an inquest at 228 Pearl-st, upon the body of Peter Burgess, a native of New York, aged 25 years, who committed suicide by hanging himself while under a derangement of mind. Verdict accordingly. ... The Coroner was also called to hold an inquest at the Sixth Ward Station House, yesterday, upon the body of a unknown colored man who came to his death by dropsy of the Pericardium. Verdict accordingly.

Police.—Daniel Williams was arrested on Saturday night by officer Lee of the Fourth Ward, on suspipletion of stealing 32 sovereigns and one doubloon, of the value of \$148.56, from William Mason, 73 Oliver-st. He was locked up.... An McKiernan was arrested on Saturday night by officer Feuny of the Sixth Ward, charged with stealing 20 pawn tickets, worth \$25, from Ann Whaley, \$1 Cross-st. She was locked up.... A man named James McGuire was arrested a few days ago in Scheneotady as a fugitive from this City, where he is

store at 173 Chathamet, was arrested on Saturday night by efflows Bross and Gloquel, of the Fourth Ward, charged with swinding George Noice out of \$10. He was held to bail in the sum of \$505...
The house at the corner of Ninth-st and the Rowery, was robbed on Saturday of a small hox containing a watch and five sovereigns, valued at \$100 with which the thief made his escape... A man named John O'Kelly from Lee. Mass bad his pocket picked on Saturday, on the Points, of a pocket book containing \$100 with which the thief made his escape... A German, named Henry Kelly, was yesterday arrested by Capt Gardner of the Stath Ward, for riding at an uclawful gait through the street, and riding over a gentleman and lady at the corner of Franklin and Centre at seriously injuring them. He was committed by Justice Drinker.

Mr. Hiram B. Tilden of Philadelphia, but at present stopping at the Astor House, while at the Museum on Friday night, detected a fellow calling himself William Davis, in the act of abstracting from his panthloom pocket a wallet containing about \$10. Mr. Tilden select the pickpocket, and delivered him over to the police.

A man called Hugh McCana was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of violently assayling policeman Crumic of the First Ward, and attempting to such him with a large A man called Hugh McCannwas arrested on Saturday, on a charge of violently assayling policeran Crumle of the First Ward, and attempting to stab him with a large hunting knife. Justice Ostorna locked him up for trial.

A cierk in the employ of Mr. Frederick Stellserick, on the corner of Christopher and Washington ats was arrested on Saturday by officer Clark of the Ninth Ward, on a charge of embezzeling from his employer at various times, sums of money

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Inquests.—Coroner Abrahams was called to hold an inquest on Friday night at Red Hook Point on the body of Daniel Mellay, a Scotchman, sged about 30, Verdict of the jury, "Accidently drowner while bathing."... On Saturday he was called to view the body alfired 'Coy, in Walmoth-st near Flushing avenue. He was a laboring man, and had been for a long while addicted to drinking. Verdict. "Came to his death from the effect of a stroke of the sun."... An unknown man was found on the same day floating in the Wallabout Bay. He had on a check shirt, linsey-woolsey pantaloons, and a pair of coarse shoes. He was a large man apparently about 45 years of age. Verdict, "Same and apparently about 45 years of age. Verdict, "Sun addrowned."... The Coroner was also called to hold a linquest at the corner of Marshall and Little sts. on the body of John Monick, aged 8 years. Verdict, "Came a his death by accidently falling overboard while he and others were at play."

Things in Philadelphia.

Things in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1847.

The week's markets closed dull. Flour me The week's markets closed dull. Flour met with limited inquiry, and 500 bbls, fresh ground sold grass 50 including a lot of extra Western at the same prices. Holders of standard brands firm at \$5.50, while Western is almost entirely neglected and sales are effected at \$5.06 to \$5.25, arcording to quality and costiceted at \$5.06 to \$5.25, arcording to quality and costiceted at \$1.05 to good Pean. Red for grieding, Corn selling at 70 ets. Coulon inactive, but holders firm. Whisky heavy at 25 ets. No movement in Groceries or Provisions. SALES OF STOCKS - First Board and After-119 Plen Co. 25: \$810 U.S. Bank notes, 20: 50 Reading

opper Ca. 25; \$810 U S Bank notes, 20; 50 Reading; 200 U S Bank, 4; \$500 C & Del Loan, 130; \$300

US T Notes. (any kind.) 107.

Socond Board and After—400 Reading, 33; 200 60, 55, 33; ; \$12,000 State 5s, opg. 78;. THE DRY DOCK CONTROVERSY .- In reference : THE DRY DOCK CONTROVERSY.—In reference to an article in the Washington "Astional While," amona-cing a certain supposed decision of the Navy D partment on the long pending floating dry dock controversy, we are authorized to say that no decision on the subject has yet been made by the Secretary of the Navy. Certain legal questions having arisen under the terms of the law, they have been referred to the Attorney General for his opinion; and we understand no decision on the matter will be made by the Navy Department until his opinion be received. [Union.]

pinion be received.

Figs.—The new grist and saw mill of C.M.
lournoy, situated on Eighorn in Scott County, Ky. was
estroyed by fire a few days since. Loss from \$3,000 to
5,000 and no insurance.

LOS An affair between the editors of the Vicks.

The An affair between the edition was paying Whig and the Vicksburg Sentinel which was payingly expected to result in blood-hed, has been amically settled. Thus it has turned out contrary to all indications, to be a real "affair of honor" [Louisville Journa.

AMERICAN MUSEUM - Crowds congregate delly at this

Business Notices.

KEEF Cook -Bathe frequently and try Smith's Fleet ng Shower Baths; they are universally admired for their symplicity, neatness and elegance. The mechani cal arrangement is so simple, light and convenient that a child can work them with the greatest case. cheap and durable, and can be had at R. C. KRMP's, 421 Broadway. We recommend our friends to call and ex Dally Globe. amine them. [jy19 2t]

DESEROISES ST. SWIMMING BATHS -These splendid Swimming Baths still keep a stanch hold on public favor They are equal to any in the country, and the visiter may feel confident of obtaining all the luxuries that the most exquisite taste can desire. Kipp & Brown's Stages will leave

you within two b ocks of the place. Day Goovs. - Some of the greatest bargains ever offered in the way of Dry Goods can be found at 281 Grand at Printed Muslims selling for is, warranted fast colors great variety of extra fine for is 3d and is 6d per yard Scotch Ginghams at is and is 64. Also, 50 pieces new Ginghams from 1s6d to 2s per yard. The entire Summer

stock selling at 25 per cent. reduction. Call and see. GOLD PENS - We would advise all our city friends who visit the country during the warm season to provide them selves with a good gold pen from the establishment of J W. Greaton & Co. 71 Cedar-at up stairs. They have some new and very superior kinds of pens that can be found nowhere else; and furnished with one of them a

GOLD PENS-"RICHELIEU" TRIUMPHANT. Having pledged ourselves to give the public a first-rate pen at ressonable price, we offer the "Richellen!" for \$2. They will wear as well and last as long as those sold at \$5 is elsewhere. They can be had of J. Y. Savaus, 92 Fullon-

st and nowhere else. Other gold pans from 75 cents

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. - This medicine stands unrivaled (based as it is on its own intrinsic merits), for the removal and radical cure of those diseases to which it is peculiarly adapted. Being entirely vegetable, and composed of the choicest selection of ingredients, which act in consonance with with the laws that govern the animal economy, the system is enabled to throw off disease, take on a health; action, and the powers of Nature resume their nature functions. Theusands can and have testified to its effect in removing various chronic and constitutional disease originating in an unbealthy or deprayed state of the blood and other fluids, scrottlis or enlargement of the glands, rheumattam and lumbago, saitrheum, ringworm, barber's lich, eczema and other similar affections, all of which are

safely and effectually cured by its use.

Propared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fullon, corner of Williamst. 278 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, N. York. Sold also by Dreggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 per hottle or six hottles for \$5.

Country d-aiers bear in mind that the original and only true Gourand's Italian Medicated Soap, for the cure of only true Gourand's Italian Medicated Soap, for the cure of tan, pimples, free kies, worms in the with, sallowness, reduces and the whole bost of cutaneous disorders is to be slidd only RCDer Ferix Gouranov's sole dead, of Walkerleft, a septor five from the corner of Broadway, where may be half file Biquid Vingousbie Rouge, Lily White, Hair Dye, and other celebrated tollet preparations. Remember the place, 67 Walker-st, or you will be cheated, as numerous counterfetts are abroad, more especially in Cortisad-st. 1912 of

and other celebrated loilet preparations. Remember the place, 67 Walker-st. or you will be cheated, as agreeous counterfeits are abroad, more especially in Cortand-st. Jyl2 of Summer, the process of digestion is performed with such extreme imagor that our food, instead of being speedily dissolved and converted into miniment for the body, often becomes actually spoiled or putrified in the stouch. Hence had breath, disagreeable taste in the smouth, code paths, dysentery, cholera morbus and other disorders of the intertines.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for all the above dangerous complaints; because they cleaned the allimentary canal of all those billions and partid his mors, which are the cause, not only of all disorders of the bowels, but of every malady incident to man. They also all and improve digestion and purify the blood, and therefore give health and vigor to the mole frame, as well as drive every description of pile from the body.

Counterfett — The public are cautioned against the mapy spurious medicines frartherizing the sugar-confet counterfett, which, in order to deceive, are caused by names with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine Indian Fegetable Pills have the name of Wes. Wright writen with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine Indian Fegetable Pills have the name of Wes. Wright writen with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine Indian Fegetable Pills have the name of Wes. Wright writen with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine Indian Fegetable Pills have in the superior efficacy of Dr. Urram's Electrusy: "And having used it for shoult three weeks, according to the directions laid down, find, to my unter surprise, as well as sanisfaction, that every symptom of the disease has left me. I think it due aliae to Dr. Upham and myself to make the satement.

Dean Sia—In reply to yours, as to whether I have been benefied by the use of Or. Upham, who prescribed his Electrust, and the process of the pi

Sure in bearing testimony to its efficacy.
Yours, respectfully,
GEO, H. HUTCHINS, 81 Water-st.
Ness York, June 24, 1847.
Soid, wholesase and retail, by WYATT & KETCHAM.
121 Fulton-st; Dr. UPHAM. 198 Sowery, and by drug-druggiets generally throughout the United States. Price